

could not be able to stand it, and that his health would give way under it.

Mr. Lawes was the youngest man, not being more than thirty-five years of age when he died. In him no doubt the anxieties of the appointment were aggravated by a necessarily imperfect acquaintance with the principles of the works in respect of which he undertook the responsibility of dealing. He was an industrious and able technical lawyer. He is understood to have had the chief labour in framing the Acts known as Sir John Jervis's Acts. When Lord John Russell requested the Attorney-General to prepare the Public Health Act, he, the Attorney-General, Sir John Jervis, allowed the duty to devolve upon Mr. Lawes, and afterwards used his influence to procure him the appointment of paid chairman of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission.

The story has its moral for those who repine at what they call the "luck" of others.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

Stratford.—The consecration of Christ Church, Stratford, by the Bishop of London, took place on Saturday week.

Norwich.—The church of St. Martin's at Palace, in this city, was re-opened on Friday week. It has been in great part rebuilt. It will be remembered that in August last, while undergoing repair, the eastern side of the roof fell, bringing down with it the eastern end of the north aisle, and other parts of the building. Subscriptions were raised for rebuilding the fallen parts and restoring the edifice throughout. The architect employed was Mr. Hake-will, of London. Mr. Adams, of Norwich, was employed for the stonework, and Mr. Burrell, for the carpentry and carving. Great part of the roof is new, and the rest repaired. The old unsightly porch has been removed, and a new one built. The walls have been partly rebuilt, and the rest repaired. The arch of the tower has been opened, thus adding to the length of the nave. Some of the windows are entirely new. The opening of the arch is lighted by the western window. The whole interior has been refurnished, deal benches being so arranged as to accommodate as large a number of persons as possible. Most of the benches are stained to resemble oak: the new pulpits, reading-desk, and some of the pews are of oak. Behind the communion table the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, are represented in illuminated mediæval characters. The communion table is enclosed by brass rails.

Stamford.—It is proposed to restore the interior of St. Mary's Church here, repewing with low open seats, pulling down the gallery, and removing the organ from its present position. A public subscription must first be got up.

Hertford.—A public meeting was held on Thursday in last week, to promote the establishment of baths and washhouses, when Lord Mahon, M.P. for the borough, advocated the measure, at the same time promising similar efforts on behalf of other popular improvements, should he and his constituents get on harmoniously together. Now is the time for advancing many a good public cause throughout the country.

Long Sutton.—On Friday week, the roof of the parish church was fired by a cigar, which a mere lad had been smoking while ascending the steeple, and had stuck into an angle of the timbers which support the plated lead-work of the roof. Mr. Simon Hardy, plumber and glazier, promptly ascended, at great risk from the melted lead, and, with assistance, extinguished the fire. New windows had shortly before been put up in this church.

Oxford.—The site selected for the new University Museum is said to be the east end of Broad-street, comprising the block of houses from Mr. Wood's residence to New College.

Stansted (Hants).—Stansted College has been erected by Mr. Dixon, of Stansted Park, for the reception of six decayed merchants of London, Liverpool, or Bristol. Mr. Dixon has endowed the college with 10,000*l.* in the three per Cent. Consols, and other 10,000*l.* in the

Reduced Three per Cents. producing annually 600*l.*

Wells.—The Wells Gas Company has reduced the price of gas to their customers from 8*s.* to 6*s.* per 1,000 feet.

Warrington.—The town council have resolved to advertise for plans and specifications for a new covered market to be erected in the Market-place, at a cost of 2,000*l.*

Liverpool.—The foundation-stone of the new National Schools, for the populous and increasing district of St. Augustine's, Everton, was laid on 18th inst. on the site, in Salisbury-street, by the Bishop of Chester. The number of children for whom accommodation will be provided in the new building is upwards of 900. The site to be occupied runs to Back Salisbury-street, a depth of 37 yards, with a frontage of 20 yards to each street. The accommodation comprises infants', boys', and girls' schools, each 65 feet by 28 feet, with large class-rooms—those to the infants' and boys' schools being each 24 feet by 23 feet, and that attached to the girls' school, 27 feet 6 inches by 24 feet; with a committee-room also, 24 feet by 23 feet. There are also cloak and book rooms provided in the front wing of the building, and each school has its distinct play-yard. The building will be of Gothic character, partaking of that of the plainer conventual buildings of the 13th century. The front to Salisbury-street will present a lofty gable, forming the end of the schools, and having three tiers of windows, and rising 60 feet above the street. A bell turret, with a high pitched roof, surmounted with gilt crosses (in all 70 feet high), will divide the school gable from the front or entrance wing, containing the stairs and cloak-rooms, &c. which will be kept subordinate to the principal features before named. This front will be of Upholland stone, with dressings of Minera stone, from Wrexham. The remaining parts of the building will be of grey stock brick, with red-stone dressings. The contract has been taken by Mr. James Burroughs, at 2,800*l.* The sub-contractors are Mr. Wells, mason; Messrs. J. and R. Duckworth, bricklayers; Mr. Thomas Jones, plasterer; Mr. James Crellin, plumber; and Mr. William Bennett, iron-founder. The architect is Mr. H. P. Horner. The whole buildings are to be completed within the present year.

Manchester.—The new church of St. Mark, Hulme, was consecrated on Thursday week. It stands in the City-road. The building is of stone, in the perpendicular style of architecture, and consists of a clerestoried nave 70 feet long, with north and south aisles, making the interior width 50 feet; a chancel at the east end, 23 feet, by 20 feet 6 inches, with two vestries on the south side, communicating with it, and entered from the exterior; and a tower at the west end, 28 yards high and 14 feet square inside, with two stone staircases, leading to galleries which run round the north and south sides and the tower end. The exterior appearance of the church, as seen from City-road, is described by the local *Courier* as somewhat dumpy; the architect being bound, by a pressing necessity, to produce within a small space of ground a very large amount of accommodation. The height has been increased to allow of the erection of galleries, but there were no means of increasing the length: the tower, also, is stunted, and requires a spire to raise it: indeed, the structure is not to be considered complete until it has one, but want of money made the architect finish that part of the design with a battlement. Externally the north side is placed parallel with the City-road, and is divided into five bays, by buttresses of three heights, each bay being filled up with a large mullioned window of three lights, and tracery head of perpendicular character, with label moulding. Above, in the clerestory of the nave, are placed five two-light windows, with heads of a flat form, also tracied. The chancel is a continuation of the nave, but of less height. There are in it two tracied windows of two lights, divided by a transom and mullion, finished with a label moulding and turned arch of ashlar. The end contains mullioned window of five lights, with ornamental head. The tower is strengthened at

the angles by buttresses of five heights, and finished by an embattled cornice and parapet. The whole of the exterior walls are finished with parapets, and the roofs are slated. The pews throughout are of stained wood. The fronts of the galleries are enriched with a series of tracery, trefloil-headed, and a moulded cornice, all of stained wood. The trusses supporting the galleries and the rafters and timbers of the roofs are exposed to view, partaking of the same dark colour. The roof trusses of nave and chancel are enriched with ornamented tracery panelling: the purlins and cornices also are moulded. The accommodation is for a little over 1,000 persons, including children of Sabbath-school, in tower gallery. The architect is Mr. E. H. Sellard, and the builder Mr. M. Proggatt. The land on which the building is erected cost 1,540*l.* and between 3,500*l.* and 4,000*l.* have been expended upon the building. There is still about 500*l.* required to complete the undertaking.

Portsea.—Twenty-three designs were submitted for the new church at this place. The committee have selected the design bearing the motto "Templa quam delecta," by Mr. Raffles Brown and Messrs. Barry and Murray, of Liverpool. The church, which will stand east and west, will consist of nave, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, with tower and spire at the west side of north transept. The nave is of eight bays, the two most easterly being screened off for chancel; the division being indicated externally by a gilt metal-work ridge and cross. The height of spire will be 120 feet. The style is Early Decorated. A parsonage-house and schools are to be erected at the same time. They will be of similar character.

REGULATION OF METROPOLITAN BURIALS.

THE "Metropolitan Burials Bill," brought in by Lord John Manners, consists of forty-five clauses, on fifteen pages, and two schedules. It repeals the "Interments Act" of 1850; makes it lawful for her Majesty, by Order in Council, to order discontinuance of burials in any part of the metropolis; prevents the formation of any new burial-ground or cemetery, without approval of Secretary of State; enables parishes, either separately or in junction, to provide and lay out burial-grounds, and to appoint a burial board (to be a corporate body) to regulate the same. New ground may be within or without the limits of parish, but not within 200 yards of a dwelling-house, without consent of owner and occupier of it. Incumbents, clerks of parishes, &c. to receive same fees, and have same rights as now. Board may make arrangements to facilitate the conveyance of bodies, and provide places of reception. The Bill provides for the completion of purchase of the Brompton Cemetery, and vests it in Board of Works, until sold. It will be seen that the Act is simply permissive, and admits of no feeling of assurance whatever that the required change in our present indecent and destructive system will be made.

THE HOUSES AND SHOPS OF OLD LONDON.

It has been said that no city of similar antiquity possesses so few existing vestiges of its former condition as London: this is to a certain extent true, and may be accounted for,—

1st. By the peculiarity of its position, rendering it in ancient times a frequent scene of aggression and destruction.

2ndly. By the combustible nature of the materials used for building in this locality.

3rdly. By the numerous changes which have been required by the continued increase of British commerce.

Notwithstanding these various causes of demolition, more remains of Old London than the generality of persons suppose are scattered amid the great labyrinths of the modern metropolis, which are evidences of its prior occupation by Roman, Saxon, Norman, and mediæval inhabitants: in addition to these places which comparatively date but as yesterday, and which